Peace News

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THEY TOO ARE TEST VICTIMS

THE Australian rocket range where last month's atom tests took place is part of the Australian territory out of which the Aborigines have been driven.

A film made by an investigating team, led by the West Australian Minister of Native Affairs, revealed the plight of those who had, in the words of a Select Committee, been driven into lands which were "some of the most arid and inhospitable in the world."

It showed, reports the South Australian Farmer (May 10, 1957):

Aborigines who were mere skeletons, with legs which consisted only of bones with skin stretched over. Many were so weak for want of food and water that they could not stand.

Little children who were only collections of bones held together by skin. These had the enormous distended stomachs which indicate the last degree of starvation.

Babies whose little heads looked like skulls.

Died from hunger and thirst

Men and women whose arms and legs had rotted off with yaws or some other disease.

The body of a young aborigine lying beside a dried-up waterhole. He had died there from hunger and thirst.

Flies in such quantities that in some cases it was impossible to see that the natives had eyes.

Reporting a public showing of the film, the South Australian Farmer said: "All over the hall people were crying, many shricked vituperation at the Government."

"Are these people doomed?"—Page 6.

"NO COMMENT" ON HOUSER AFFAIR

From Basil Delaine

Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia

A STEEL veil of secrecy has fallen over the George Houser affair. "No comment" is the (official) order of the day.

Both the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Southern Rhodesia Immigration Department refuse to make public their reason for banning the American from the Federation.

The Rev. George Houser, Director of the American Committee on Africa, has been banned from Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland since before federation in 1953.

When he attempted to enter Northern Rhodesia in August he was told he was a prohibited immigrant and was forced to leave the country.

When I approached a senior Immigration official for an explanation, he said: "No comment. I can't discuss the subject of Houser with the Press."

The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Security Branch also refused to explain why Mr. Houser is regarded as an undesirable.

Read the first instalment of George Houser's own account of how he was banned from British Central and East Africa on page 2.

William Holden and Ann Sears

'BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER KWAI'

New film emphasises the futility of war

A FILM which will stimulate discussion of peace issues and underlines the futility of war had its premiere in London on Wednesday.

"The Bridge on the River Kwai" (Plaza), a war picture, tells the story of a bridge built in the Siamese jungle for the Japanese by British prisoners of war, and its ultimate destruction.

Running through the story is a thread which holds together the common humanity of the British and the Japanese: a worthy subject matched by brilliant photography and inspired acting by Alec Guiness, William Holden, Jack Hawkins, Geoffrey Horne, James Donald and Sessue Hayakawa, the last playing the part of the Japanese prison commandant.

Fittingly the premiere benefitted the Save the Children Fund, with which many conscientious objectors worked in relieving war-time distress, and also the St. John's Wood Terrace Adventure Playground and The Variety Club of Great Britain Heart Fund for Under-Privileged Children.

PUBLIC INVITED TO SCIENTISTS' FORUM

THE National Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapon Tests is holding a conference on Saturday, Oct. 12, at Kingsway Hall for delegates from local committees all over Britain. The evening session consists of a scientists' forum in which a physician, physicist, a radiologist and a biologist will answer questions.

Seats are available for visitors at the evening session on application to the secretary at 29, Great James St., London, W.C.1.

Report from Brighton:

DISARMAMENT THE WAY FOR BRITAIN

By GENE SHARP

"EVEN if we wanted to do so, we can no longer be a great nation in a military sense. But I would like our country to be great in another sense," declared Frank Allaun, MP, on Monday night. This way was by Britain putting her efforts into the prevention of a third world war.

"If we want to make our country great, we can only do it by making her work for peace. We could be in the West even more than India has been in the East," he said. He was speaking at a Labour Peace Fellowship meeting held in Brighton in connection with the annual conference of the Labour Party.

The choice lies, he continued, between "disarmament by example or facing the extinction of humanity." "There is no doubt that we are living on the edge of a volcano," he said at the beginning of his speech.

Referring to the dangers of radioactive Strontium, he affirmed, "For my part, I would say that under no circumstances whatsoever have we the right to poison our children and our children's children in this way.

Count us out

Concerning the possibility of getting a multilateral agreement on disarmament, he was "extremely pessimistic."

"It needs one great nation to have the courage to say, 'We are contracting out of this suicidal race with H-bombs, whatever the rest of you do. We will make no more H-bombs. We will test no more.'"

This, he declared, would "break the vicious circle."

It was possible, he said, that when the H-bomb was debated later in the week, the National Executive Committee of the Party might agree to stopping the tests unilaterally.

"But that is not enough," he continued. The tests have already taken place. The H-bombs exist.

Party policy

"We will be told from the platform that unilateral disarmament has never been the policy of the Labour Party."

But, we have never before "faced a situation where three Great Powers have the power to wipe out civilisation completely. Therefore we must consider new methods."

A disarmed Britain without US bases was less likely to be bombed than countries with H-bombs. But in spite of this, "supposing the Red Army did march?" he asked.

"None of us want to live under the dictatorship of a foreign power. But I have come to the conclusion that dictatorship cannot last. I would prefer my kids to live under a dictatorship for 10 or 20 years or a generation, rather than be enveloped in radio-active smoke."

At least when alive one can continue to fight against the dictatorship.

● ON BACK PAGE

UNARMED DEFENCE

King-Hall to lecture military

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

COMMANDER SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL, advocate of a Royal Commission to examine the possibilities of a British defence policy based on non-violent resistance, is to address the Royal United Service Institution to elaborate his argument from a military point of view on October 9.

The Royal United Service Institution, membership of which is open to serving officers of Her Majesty's forces, is incorporated by Royal Charter for the promotion and advancement of naval and military science and literature.

Reporting this in his "King-Hall News-Letter" of September 25, he said that if the Russian proposal not to use nuclear weapons were adopted, militarily the NATO forces would need 50 divisions to counter Russian conventional forces—not the 30 divisions General Norstadt is expected to recommend.

"The price . . ."

It is doubted whether there are now 15 NATO divisions in a state of readiness.

"And can anyone see the slightest prospect of the Western Powers making the sacrifices involved in keeping even 30 divisions in a state of readiness?" he asked.

"The truth is," he continued, "that no one has the courage to get up and say to the people of the West:

"'If you are not prepared to pay the price of measuring up to the Russians in conventional forces, get out of your silly heads that (notwithstanding what Dulles has said) you can get military protection on the cheap by giving your miserably inadequate conventional forces a supply of tactical nuclear weapons.

"'There is no reason to suppose that the Soviet Union is inferior to the West in the nuclear weapon business, and in some respects they may be ahead of us.

"'If you will not pay the price (and it is a question of will power, **not** of man power or industrial strength) then you had better look into the possibility of defending yourselves without military force.'

"When we write that no one will expound this truth, we mean no one in authority."

Stop the tests unconditionally and immediately —INDIA TO UN

THE twelve nation UN Disarmament Commission considered a proposal on Sept. 30 put forward by India that the Commission call upon all UN member nations to stop nuclear weapon tests "unconditionally and immediately."

The resolution asked nations to report at once to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, any evidence of nuclear explosions anywhere in the world.

Such a ban would "to some extent at least open the way for the lowering of world tensions and also as an initial step in disarmament itself would facilitate progress towards reaching an agreement on disarmament."

India's resolution points out that there is "a great and growing volume of world opinion expressing apprehension and alarm about the continuation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons more particularly since 1954."

It also noted "the long lasting life and highly dangerous potentialities of substances released by such explosions and their inescapable effects on the present and future generations of humanity and on all forms of life all over the world."

The resolution realised "the recent increase in the number of States undertaking such tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and the possibility of further increase and consequently complexities and difficulties."

On being a prohibited immigrant

By GEORGE HOUSER

The Rev. George Houser is the Executive Secretary of the American Committee on Africa. For several years he was a member of the staff of the US Fellowship of Reconciliation. He has been active in race relations work in the US and was one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality, an inter-racial American group which uses non-violent direct action against racial segregation. The American Committee on Africa, 4 West 40th Street, New York City 18, NY, seeks to inform the American people on African issues and has a representative at the United Nations. It is supported by prominent Americans in religion, labour and politics. As reported recently in Peace News, George Houser was denied entry into five British East and Central African territories.

THIS is a report about how I was denied entry into Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and Tanganyika by the immigration authorities of these British territories. Although I have persistently been an opponent of violence and advocate of only peaceful methods of opposing injustices, I have still not been given any reasons for being refused entry into these territories.

I left New York on June 16 for Nigeria, where I was to set up an orientation programme for a group of American students.

But the main purpose of my trip, after the completion of the project in Nigeria and a brief visit to Ghana, was to get a glimpse of life in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in British East Africa (Tanganyika and Kenya particularly). My original plan did not allow for any time in Uganda.

NO VISAS

En route to the Federation I had to spend approximately four days in two cities of the Belgian Congo—Leopoldville and Elizabethville. On Sunday, July 14, I was scheduled to fly from Elizabethville to Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, changing planes at Ndola, the point of entry to the Federation.

I had no visas for Northern or Southern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, having been told in New York, in Lagos, and in Leopoldville that none was necessary for an American citizen who was not staying for any length of time.

On the plane, before landing at Ndola, I had been given an immigration form to fill in. One question on the form asked whether the traveller had ever been denied entrance to any country before. I had to answer this question in the affirmative, because when I had spent several months travelling in Africa in 1954 I had been denied visas to all of British East and Central Africa.

REFUSED ENTRY

But I had assumed that whatever reasons may have existed for refusing me admittance to these territories three years ago no longer were valid. No reasons had been stated for my difficulties at that time.

Furthermore, I had not only been told I did not need visas to the Federation and Tanganyika this time, but I had visas to Kenya and Uganda which had been given to me at the British Consulate in Leopoldville.

In the airport at Ndola I handed my immigration form to the Immigration Officer. He looked at my name and my passport, and then quietly told me that I could proceed no further in the Federation. Why? I was on the "Prohibited Immigrant" list.

He told me that I would have to return on the same plane to Elizabethville which was to leave in only a few moments. I asked the officer what the reasons for the action were, and he said that he had his orders and that there were no reasons he could discuss with me.

I asked him to read the section of the law applying to such a case. It simply said a person can be declared a prohibited immigrant.

I reminded him that I had been refused a visa in New York in 1954, but that I did not think this was still in force. He said that it was. I asked if he remembered my name from 1954, and he remarked that he never forgot a name.

There was no office open in Ndola on a Sunday afternoon, and no one else with whom I could talk. Therefore, I had no choice except to get on the plane again to Elizabethville.

I asked who was going to pay the extra fare. He didn't know. When I got back to Elizabethville I was given a bill, and although I thought the Federation Government should pay, I had to pay for the ticket in spite of the fact that my round trip ticket from New York had been purchased with no thought of extra expense en route.

Before I boarded the plane, I was given a slip headed "Notice to Prohibited Immigrant," which referred to Paragraph 1, Subsection (1), Section 5, of the Immigration Act of 1954.

IN UGANDA

It was, of course, a very frustrating experience not to be able to proceed with an itinerary which had been carefully worked out. Arrangements had been made with friends at each point I was to stop for discussions and interviews. Furthermore, I now had no idea where I might go. With my eight-day transit visa in the Belgian Congo half used up and no plane out for four more days, I decided to fly to Uganda, spending two days in Usumbura, the capital of the Belgian territory of Ruanda Urundi, waiting for a plane.

Although this experience in the Congo and Ruanda Urundi was valuable, it was not what I had either planned or prepared for. Furthermore, I not only had no idea whether I would be allowed in Uganda, but there was no way in which I could inform anyone that I was coming.

I had discovered that it is always important when travelling in Africa, if one is to get maximum value out of a brief trip, to make advance preparations.

Again I had to buy the air ticket from Elizabethville to Entebbe, the capital of Uganda, at considerable additional expense. On Thursday evening, July 18, I landed at the Entebbe airport. To my great relief no question was raised by the Immigration Officer, and I thought I would spend five days in Uganda before proceeding to Kenya and possibly Tanganyika.

But such was not to be the case. The following day, July 19, two Immigration Officers came to my hotel in Kampala where I had gone and asked me for my passport. They requested that I go with them to immigration headquarters.

While I waited in the outer office, the authorities apparently discussed whether I should be put on the next plane or permitted to remain in the country for the five days which had been granted me when I entered. They decided that I could stay.

Also they agreed to allow me to proceed toward London rather than being sent back again to the Congo.

They led me to understand that I was on a list of persons not permitted in Uganda. In later discussion with Immigration authorities and with the official in charge of immigration at the Chief Secretary's office in Entebbe, I was informed that although I was not technically on their "prohited immigrant" list, they had instructed all their visa offices not to grant me any further visas. Also they had received word from both Kenya and Tanganyika that I was on their "prohibited immigrant" lists and that I would not be permitted entrance.

(To be concluded)

Reginald Reynolds reports from Singapore on the recent statements made there by Defence Minister Duncan Sandys and asks

WHOM DOES HE DECEIVE?

HERE'S Duncan Sandys talking in Singapore, and what he says is very interesting. I quote from the Sunday Standard of Singapore, September 15:

"We have no thought of moving Britain's main Far East base away from Singapore." After that statement the usual mixture about "mutually fruitful collaboration" with "the Government and people of Singapore" must have sounded rather odd to any intelligent listener, because the British intend to stay whether the people want them or not—and as to the Government, they will see to it that they hold the reins of power themselves.

And what is Duncan Sandys offering the people of Singapore?

After carefully hedging a direct question about the stockpiling of nuclear weapons by Britain in South-East Asia, he made the very sinister statement that Singapore, like Britain, could be completely destroyed in the event of a major war, and that for this reason the British Government had given up the idea of the defence of the civilian population and changed its strategy to safeguarding "the sources of retaliatory power."

So whether the people of Singapore like it or not, they are to be exposed to the possibility of annihilation, with the comforting thought that maybe Peking or Moscow will be annihilated at about the same time. I find such criminal lunacy bad enough when the people of a country such as Britain accept it.

I find it very much worse when it is forced on the people of Singapore or any other country without their consent.

And I find it peculiarly nauseating to read, after such appalling statements, the usual stuff about democracy. "The struggle which is going on throughout the world today," said Duncan Sandys, "is between democratic freedom and Communist dictatorship . . . the cause of freedom is indivisible." The sort of person who can say that sort of thing while defending colonialism in Singapore, Cyprus, Kenya, or any of the other places where the people are still denied the right of self-determination must either be very stupid or a stranger to the truth.

Hong Kong

But whom does he deceive? Nobody but himself and the people who have long since forgotten the meaning of democracy: the people for whom it is a mere catchword or a polite pseudonym for capitalism, or even—more ludicrous still—for imperialism.

And they are not even realists. Years before it became a target—a very obvious first target, so long as we use it as a "base"—for a nuclear bomb or guided missile (one would be enough) "impregnable" Singapore fell to the Japanese. And so did Hong Kong.

What will happen when the Chinese—so remarkably patient in this matter—demand the surrender of Hong Kong? It is utterly indefensible from a military point of view, even if only "conventional weapons" (blessed term!) should be used. Its usefulness, its water supply, its very life depend upon the leased territory on the mainland. The lease ends in 40 years, but the Chinese are unlikely to wait all that time. They can only regard British occupation of both the island and the mainland territory as relics of a discreditable past, when the weakness of China was exploited by European imperialism.

Isn't it about time that the British people woke up to the same facts? We are still "enjoying" the fruits of a discredited past—a past of which all decent people in Britain are ashamed. And if anything could make that worse, the "enjoyment" is costing millions in defence, with nothing better to hope for than reprisals (in which Britain and her colonies will suffer equally) in a war for which the mere existence of these colonies is a permanent provocation.

Having now seen the wealth—and the squalor—of Hong Kong and Singapore, I am more horrified than ever to think that the interest of so many should be sacrificed to the temporary advantage of so few, whether they are the lordly and exclusive British masters or their wealthy Chinese backers, who regard imperialism as the best bulwark against social revolt.

Talk of "defence"

The Straits Times, which reflects faithfully these dominant interests, had some illuminating words in its leader of September 16, commenting on the statements of Duncan Sandys. "The active defence against air attack on British cities and their civilian population," says the leader writer, "has been abandoned. Fighter and rocket interception of the attacker *is reserved for more vital areas* (my italics) that is for *the preservation of the power to retaliate.*"

In other words, all talk of "defence" is now quite meaningless. We shall not defend either ourselves or our colonies but rely on "the power to retaliate." And civilian life is no longer "vital."

Describing this extraordinary system (implicit now in NATO and SEATO) as "the safety of the nuclear shield," the Straits Times says that critics of SEATO "ignore the fact that these alliances have been successful." One would have thought that the "success" of such a perilous system could only be judged at some remote period in the future, when it may be possible for another generation to say whether or not this policy has lead to disaster. And, if history teaches anything at all, it is that such a policy, if continued long enough, must sooner or later lead to conflict—though history can be no guide to its magnitude, for which the past can offer no parallel.

In conclusion the Straits Times blandly observed that "continued British responsibility for the defence of Singapore" (a defence already admitted to be impossible!) would not hinder "the colony's further political advance when the time for it comes." In plain language, a few more concessions (short of independence of course) may be offered to the people of Singapore if they agree to their permanent bondage until we have achieved their ultimate extermination.

If the people of Singapore accept such a future I shall be surprised. If the people of Britain agree to it being forced on them, they deserve to share the same fate. And they can hardly hope to escape it.

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ENDSLEIGH

Christmas Cards and Gifts for 1957

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Nativity, International, Festive, Photographic and Children's designs; 2½d. to 7d. each. (See pages 2-4.)

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Wrapping paper, sealing tape, labels, stationery cabinets, writing pads. (See page 7.)

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Selected list of book gifts and general reading for all ages. (See pages 5-6.)

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with 32 pages Peace Directory and all usual features. (See page 7.)

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Attractive range of reasonably priced writing cases, wallets, vanity cases, photograph albums, notebooks, etc. (See page 7.)

DISCOUNTS FOR FUNDS

allowed for bazaars and all orders over £1. (See page 8.)

All proceeds from your purchases from this list are devoted to the work for world peace of PEACE NEWS, the international pacifist weekly newspaper

Christmas Cards List and Order Form

Please fill in your requirements on the list below (pages 2 to 7) and MAKE SURE TO ENTER YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, with a summary of your payment, ON PAGE EIGHT.

WE REQUEST YOU first to order a complete Sample Set (or Trial Packet) of Christmas Cards, and samples of the Peace Diary, Friendship Calendar, and of any Stationery and Gift items in which you are interested. Please show the selection to your friends, at your church and organisation and collect orders as widely as you can. The larger your order the more you help our funds, and save despatch time and expense. Orders over £1 qualify for . . .

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Sample Sets of Christmas Cards

.....COMPLETE SAMPLE SET(S) containing 28 double cards as listed below, specimen Painting Card, Single Christmas Card and Gift Card-Calendar (page 4) and envelopes	($1.75)	11s.	£	:	:
.....TRIAL PACKET(S) of one from each price range below (five cards), with specimen Painting Card, Single Card and Gift Card, and envelopes	(40 cents)	2s. 9d.	£	:	:
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Christmas Greeting Cards

All double cards with envelopes

(The reference numbers given below appear on the back of the cards. Where cards include quotations, a brief excerpt is given)

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.....MA 9	CHERUB AND CRIB, by Marjorie Anderson	3d.	£	:	:
.....MA 11	CHILDREN AND SNOWMAN, by Marjorie Anderson	3d.	£	:	:
.....JJ 26	TWO LAMBS, by Joyce Johnson	3d.	£	:	:
.....MJB 10	THREE KINGS, by Joan Barrow; international card with greetings in French, German, Russian, Latin and English	3d.	£	:	:
.....MJB 11	ANGEL MUSIC, by Joan Barrow; international card with greetings in French, German, Esperanto, Russian and English, "Good tidings of great joy . . ."	3d.	£	:	:
.....MJB 12	ANGELS ADORING, by Joan Barrow	3d.	£	:	:
		Carried Forward to page three	£	:	:

	Brought Forward from page two		£	:	:
.....DJ 16	ST. PAUL'S AT NIGHT, by Dennis James, ". . . love, peaceable-ness . . . can master all violence", Albert Schweitzer; international card with greetings in French, German, Esperanto and Russian	3d.	£	:	:
.....DJ 17	CHRISTMAS TREE, by Dennis James	3d.	£	:	:
.....MA 4	NATIVITY STABLE SCENE, by Marjorie Anderson, ". . . All Living Things shall hail . . .", Marion Reid	3d.	£	:	:
.....JJ 1	MOTHER AND CHILD, by Joyce Johnson	3d.	£	:	:
.....DJ 14	CHURCH AND CHRISTMAS TREE, by Dennis James, "There is no peace with God that does not include peace with our fellow men", Martin Niemoller	3d.	£	:	:
	(*MA 4, JJ 1 and DJ 14 were first issued last year. The demand was far greater than could be met; they are therefore being included again*)				
.....MA 10	CHILDREN OF ALL NATIONS, by Marjorie Anderson, "Heaven and earth to peace beguiles", Wm. Blake	4d.	£	:	:
.....FD 1	NOEL, by Fred Deane	4d.	£	:	:
.....MJB 13	JOURNEY TO BETHLEHEM, by Joan Barrow	4d.	£	:	:
.....AW 7	POOL OF LONDON, by A. Williams	5d.	£	:	:
.....DJ 18	ROBIN AND CHURCH, by Dennis James	5d.	£	:	:
.....LN 2	ALL CREATURES ADORING, by Leefe Norris, "Until we extend our circle of compassion . . . we cannot enjoy world peace", Albert Schweitzer	5d.	£	:	:
	(*Another re-issue to meet last year's unfulfilled demand*)				
.....LN 3	ALL THINGS ARE MY FELLOWS, by Leefe Norris, "All people are my brethren . . .", Chang Tsai	5d.	£	:	:
.....DM 10	NATIVITY SCENE, by Mays, "In Him shall man's contentions cease . . .", Anon	5d.	£	:	:
.....JR 3	SAINT FRANCIS, by John Reid, ". . . all creatures can dwell together in peace", Donald Soper	5d.	£	:	:
.....DM 9	CHERUBS OF ALL NATIONS, by Mays, three-colour design	6½d.	£	:	:
.....DH 1	BLACK NOTES AND WHITE NOTES, photographic study, ". . . to produce real harmony you must play both", J. E. K. Aggrey	6½d.	£	:	:
	(*Our most popular design ever. First published last year, it has attracted a world-wide demand*)				
.....ET 1	WINTER IN A HERTFORDSHIRE LANE, photographic study	6½d.	£	:	:
.....ET 2	THE BRIDGE OVER THE OUSE AT ST. IVES, photographic study	6½d.	£	:	:
.....GM 1	BABY AND PIGEONS, photographic study, "I have set before you life and good, death and evil . . . therefore choose life", Deuteronomy	6½d.	£	:	:
.....ACB 1	DR. SCHWEITZER AT LAMBARENE, photographic study, "Reverence for life affords me my fundamental principle . . .", Albert Schweitzer	6½d.	£	:	:
	The following large, full-colour cards, first issued last year at 9d. each, are now reduced to 7d. One sample only is included in Sample Sets and Trial Packets.				
.....DM 6	CHRISTMAS STOCKING, by Mays	7d.	£	:	:
.....DM 7	CHRISTMAS DREAMS, by Mays	7d.	£	:	:
.....JJ 25	BOY AND LAMB, by Joyce Johnson, "He became a little boy . . .", William Blake	7d.	£	:	:
.....MA 7	MARY, JESUS AND CHILDREN OF ALL NATIONS, by Marjorie Anderson, "In Christ . . . no East or West . . .", John Oxenham	7d.	£	:	:
	Carried Forward to page four		£	:	:

Brought Forward from page three £ : :

Single Christmas Cards

Those who prefer a simpler type of card will like this selection. Each card has a small two-colour design at the top, with a quotation and attractively set greetings. Quotations include, "Earth shall be fair and all her people one" (Clifford Bax), "Walk cheerfully over the world answering that of God in every man" (George Fox), "It is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness" (Confucius). They are supplied in standard packets of twelve assorted cards with envelopes. But selected designs can be overprinted with your name and address (see page eight)

.....Pkts.	SINGLE CHRISTMAS CARDS—12 asstd.		2s. 9d.	£	: :

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Small pocket calendars for 1958 with a two-colour motif and seasonal greetings on the front, and a quotation from M. K. Gandhi. Designed for enclosing with your gifts or as a Christmas card. Supplied in packets of one dozen, with envelopes. Not suitable for overprinting.

.....Pkts.	GIFT CARD-CALENDARS—12 cards and envelopes		2s.	£	: :

Endsleigh Painting Cards

"I think this is the fifth year I have had a selection for my Sunday School class and they look forward to the new designs so much; even a young child can attempt them, and yet so effective, and each card carries the real Christmas message". To these remarks we would only add that all children, and many adults too, enjoy colouring their own cards. The designs-in-outline are drawn by Joyce Johnson and printed on large double cards. A new wallet pack is introduced this year, there are six different designs, with envelopes, available in standard assortments as follows

"CHRISTMAS SCENES"	"CHRISTMAS CAROLS"				
.....Pkts. 6 asstd.	.....Pkts. 6 asstd.	(25 cents)	1s. 8d.	£	: :
.....Pkts. 12 asstd.	.....Pkts. 12 asstd.	(45 cents)	3s. 0d.	£	: :
Pkts. 36 asstd.	**.....Pkts. 36 asstd.**	**($1.15)**	**8s. 0d.**	**£**	**: :**

Christmas Greeting Cards

(Supplementary List)

These designs, some of them exceptionally popular, have been available before, but are at lower prices than the new range. All double cards with envelopes, many have quotations

.....GT 1	CHILD AND CANDLE, photographic study		5d.	£	: :
.....GT 2	CHILD AND CRIB, photographic study		5d.	£	: :
.....PP 1	AFRICAN BOY AT PRAYER, photographic study		5d.	£	: :
.....G 4	COACHING SCENE, by George Gascoigne		4d.	£	: :
.....LN 1	THE CHILDREN'S KING, by Leefe Norris		4d.	£	: :
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"You will set Central Africa on fire"

From BASIL DELAINE

Bulawayo,

THE suggestion that funds should be raised to send a delegation to London to put before the Colonial and Commonwealth Secretaries the objections of the African people in the Central African Federation to the Constitution Amendment Bill was made by Mr. Dauti Yamba, Northern Rhodesia Member of the Federal Assembly, when he addressed the inaugural meeting of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress in Salisbury.

Mr. Yamba said that when the British Government imposed Federation against the wishes of the majority of the African people, the people had lost confidence in it.

Since Federation had come, it had been shown that it was the purpose of the British Government to perpetuate Imperialism and white supremacy in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Approval of the Constitutional Amendment Bill by the British Parliament, to which the Bill has been referred by the African Affairs Board, would mean there was no future for Africans in the Federation.

Mr. Yamba added: "The British Government should be told in plain language that should the claim of the settlers for Dominion status be granted, without taking into account the view of the majority of the inhabitants, it will set on fire the already dry bush with a fire which will be full of destruction."

"DEPORT TROUBLE MAKERS" URGES PARTY LEADER

From a Correspondent

MR. JOHN GAUNT, the Northern Rhodesian leader of the Dominion Party, has again shown himself up for what he and his Party stand for—the big stick.

"If any of the exiled Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union leaders are responsible for the recent violence on the Copperbelt," he said, "they should be deported to an island in the same way as Archbishop Makarios."

It had been alleged recently that some of the exiled unionists had provoked the latest African flare-up on the mines through letters demanding the resignation of Mr. Lawrence Katilungu as president of the union.

"If the allegations that these people are responsible for the recent troubles, disturbances and violence on the Copperbelt are correct," said Mr. Gaunt, "the necessary legislation should be introduced as soon as possible to permit their deportation to an island where their communications can be controlled and strictly supervised."

FOOTNOTE.—The union leaders referred to were deported from the Western Province of the territory to an area near Lusaka a year ago this month, following the co-called emergency on the Copperbelt.

Dr. MARTIN NIEMOLLER ANSWERS RAF CHAPLAIN

Dr. Martin Niemoller was asked by Peace News to comment on the Bristol Evening Post report of a sermon delivered on Battle of Britain Sunday by the Rev. H. A. L. Rees, an Air Force chaplain.

In his sermon Mr. Rees said that Christians could never be pacifists. There was always going to be war of a sort while evil was in the world, and he expressed the belief that pacifists had encouraged Hitler to go to war. "There was blood on their hands." His sermon was the subject of an article by Sybil Morrison in our issue of September 20.

IT was with real alarm that I read in the Bristol Evening Post the article "Pacifists Encouraged Hitler, says Chaplain," but alarm turned into consternation when I found that this headline was chosen in order to introduce a report on a Christian sermon, preached by a Christian clergyman, and meant to interpret the Christian message.

If the report is true, I cannot help asking whether the preacher has ever read the New Testament or not; for he ought to know Christ's own words: "Blessed are the peacemakers!" (which exactly means "pacifists"), and also the words of His apostle: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good"

ASKED by Peace News to comment on the chaplain's statement the Very Rev. George F. MacLeod, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, replied:

"With the best will in the world, I just can't be bothered to answer such nonsense."

And he added a postscript: "Use that if you like!"

This really is the one thing that marks the difference and the superiority of the Christian religion over and above any other way of life.

Duty as Christians

And what remains of the Gospel if we can no longer rely upon the fact that Christ, in this way, has overcome the world, and if we can no longer trust that this is the way which he has in mind when saying: "Follow me"?

We know not only that wars may continue in spite of all our endeavours, that murder and bloodshed will continue also; and yet—we shall never partake in murder or bloodshed. May we then co-operate in war activities? Or is it our bounden duty as Christians, not only to abstain from killing others, but also to do everything in our power in order to prevent wars and to put an end to violence?

For my part I am sure that a Christian who is not a pacifist would do well to examine his conscience in the light of the crucified Christ and try to find out if he really is on the right track!

£75 RAISED FOR WELL

OVER £75 was raised at a Garden Party held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Schonfield in Highgate under the auspices of the North London Action Council for War on Want.

Together with some other funds on hand the sum raised enabled the Council to keep their promise of raising £100 to provide a well in the village of Samaria in what used to be known as the "United Provinces" of India.

This well was to be dug by the villagers under a project initiated by Hallam Tennyson to express sympathy on the part of people in this country for the Bhoodan Movement started by Vinoba Bhave, and the money raised was to cover the cost of the materials.

WEST 235th STREET

AN American reader, impressed with the pamphlet "Unarmed", which Peace News published for the Standing Joint Pacifist Committee, sends us $5 as a contribution towards the Peace News Fund.

The technical work which we undertake for the movement in producing pamphlets and leaflets is another aspect of our activities here, in addition to the weekly production of our newspaper and we are glad of this recognition from New York.

But his address! I hope he will forgive me. The street number is higher than 500. And the street is "West 235th Street". An impossible address to my blinkered British eyes.

In future my sleepless nights will be spent in knocking at all the hundreds of doors in West 235th Street appealing for donations to the Peace News Fund.

Panting, I shall then rush to West 234th knowing that after that I must hurry round to West 233rd.

How many more houses? Surely there are precisely 640 to each street. And unless I reach 1 West 1st Street by midnight on the last day of the year we shall fail to raise the needed—

£2,113 by Dec. 31

And now I have discovered that the postal district is New York 63 and I fear the whole business must start again in New York 62....

Get me out of this please! Send what ever you can to the Peace News Fund today. The address is 3 Blackstock Road, London N.4.

THE EDITOR

Contributions since Sept. 20: £59 15s. 3d.
Total since Jan. 1, 1957: £1,387 0s. 8d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION No.3

What is Euratom?

Euratom Membership: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands.

EURATOM is a development of the Coal and Steel Community to cover the new source of power, atomic energy. It provides for setting up a common research centre, for co-ordination of research done elsewhere in the six countries, and for the pooling of knowledge. Power production will be undertaken mainly by individual countries, but common installations of various kinds may be established. The agreement covers military, as well as peaceful, uses of atomic energy. There are wide powers of control over fissile material, including power to inspect installations which use it; a monopoly of purchase outside the Community and a first claim on any sold within.

Next week: The Common Market.

These notes on European Economic Co-operation are taken from No. 2 of Documents on World Affairs (United World Education and Research Trust, 29 Great James St., London, W.C.1 6d.)

Peace messages from Albert Schweitzer, Donald Soper, Martin Niemoller, George Fox, William Blake, and others in

PEACE NEWS

Christmas Cards for 1957

Once more PEACE NEWS offers a distinctive and lovely range of *Endsleigh* Christmas Cards, expressing the Christmas peace message in design and quotation. Priced from 3d. to 7d. each, the selection includes Nativity, festive, international, inter-racial, photographic, children's . . . all sorts of attractive ideas, as well as many reasonably priced Christmas gifts and stationery requirements. You will particulary like the *FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR for* 1958 with its telling photographs and quotations (4s. 9d., post free).

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ENDSLEIGH CARDS *(Peace News Ltd.)* **3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4**

The Wythenshawe Peace Pledge Union float bearing the PPU colours of green and gold also with red and white was unharmed by a blustery wind in the recent Wythenshawe Civic Week Pageant at which the float took first place. In the decorated vehicle a group of 17 children, many of whom were dressed as children of many nations, were gathered around a maypole. *Reproduced by courtesy of the Wythenshawe Recorder.*

Youth leaders of all races meet in South Africa

From a Correspondent

AS a result of a three-day training course for youth leaders, attended by African, Coloured and European delegates, the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, in the Transvaal, South Africa, is planning a further series of inter-racial meetings.

These will enable youth leaders, already impressed by the similarity of the problems and approaches to youth work, despite their different backgrounds, to discuss difficulties facing them in their work.

The first of these consultation sessions for youth leaders is to be held on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 10.30 a.m. at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, twelve miles from Johannesburg on the new Krugersdorp road. All those leading youth in the churches who are interested are invited to attend. Further information may be had from the Warden, Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, P.O. Box 81, Roodepoort, Transvaal.

On the UN Agenda

THE Agenda for the Twelfth UN General Assembly, now meeting, is a very full one in regard to matters affecting the suppression of human freedom, and it has become automatic for the Government whose action it is proposed to discuss to object to such discussion.

It will help an advance in the moral authority of UN when some Government responds, "Yes, let us have a thorough examination of what is happening, for we are anxious to put ourselves right with the world."

The following are among items discussed for inclusion on the Agenda:

The Russian action in Hungary: The representative of the Quisling Government of Hungary objected, as also did the representative of Czechoslovakia.

Algeria: France objected, despite the labours of the French Government on the proposed "Outline Law".

West New Guinea: Holland objected.

Race Conflict in South Africa: South Africa objected.

Cyprus: Britain objected.

All these items have been included in the Agenda, however. The Cyprus question had been proposed under the double heading of "Equal rights and self-determination of the Cypriots; and violations of human rights and atrocities by the British Colonial Administration against the Cypriots."

On the Norwegian proposition the title was changed to "The Cyprus question" and the subject was agreed for the Agenda, Britain abstaining in the significant company of France, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR.

For the fourth year the question of the representation of China was postponed at the request of the USA with the concurrence of Britain.

Little Rock

IT is to be regretted that the action of the Governor of the State of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, set in motion the sequence of happenings that culminated in the protection of the Negro children's entry to the school at Little Rock by a considerable concentration of Federal troops.

Whatever may happen to Governor Faubus when he submits himself for re-election, on any decent standards he presents a very unpleasant and hypocritical figure, and his action in using his National Guards to prevent the nine Negro children from availing themselves of their declared rights under the law has the same morally inverted character as the armed intervention of Britain and France against Egypt on behalf of international law when that nation had been attacked by Israel.

It is not surprising that the White mob at Little Rock was as ready to act with violence against photographers as against Negroes, for such photographs as have been published are not likely to inspire pride among White people generally in the antics of those who claim that they have been acting on behalf of "White civilisation"; and the courage and dignity of the young Negro people who have been the centre of the storm compel admiration. It is pleasant to learn that inside the school there have been those among the young Whites who have been ready to act with more human decency than the mob outside.

The issues involved in this struggle cannot be discussed in a short comment. We hope to devote an article to the subject in our next issue.

Thailand and SEATO

DURING the past seven years the USA has invested some $3,000,000,000 (more than £1,000,000,000) in Thailand in order to build up SEATO strength in the area. Much of this money has helped in the construction of the Thai army of 90,000 men.

As in all these cases where aid is given for military ends it becomes part of the policy of the assisting Power to maintain the existing Government in control of the country whatever may be its political complexion.

This applies equally to Dr. Adenauer in West Germany and to King Saud in Saudi Arabia. It has also applied in Thailand. The US found its ally in Marshal Pibul Songgram.

Thailand's politics are conducted as a modified form of police State, and in order to help to keep the Marshal in power there was a force of 50,000 military police commanded by General Phao Sriyanondh. More millions of American dollars were poured in for the arming and equipping of this force through a "non-official" American organisation called "Sea Supply."

Marshal Pibul is now reported to be a refugee in Cambodia and General Phao is also missing and is assumed to have taken flight.

Neutralist

THE dominating figure now is Marshal Sarit, Commander-in-Chief of the army built up by the aid of American dollars. He is reported to have strong neutralist views and is likely to manifest an equal readiness to accept financial help from the USSR as from the US.

Thailand's National Assembly has already elected Marshal Pibul's successor in Nai Pote Sarasin. The changeover is hardly likely to affect the position of Thailand's Foreign Minister, Prince Wan, who has been deputed to enquire on behalf of UN into last year's happenings in Hungary.

The National Assembly to which these are nominally responsible is half nominated by the Crown and half appointed by a method of indirect election, but the country is governed in practice by a Council of Ministers consisting largely of army generals.

By an ironical coincidence during the week of these changes, a meeting of the SEATO Military Council was to be held in Bangkok. It can be fairly safely assumed that there had to be some rearrangement of the agenda.

British Africa

WE draw attention to the article by the Reverend George Houser on page two. Mr. Houser is an outspoken opponent of the policy of apartheid in South Africa. Despite the fact that in every British colonial territory in Africa—even in Southern Rhodesia—the policy of apartheid is repudiated and every Government claims that it is working towards an increasing degree of racial partnership, Mr. Houser has been denied entry into Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and was only permitted to visit Uganda under strict police surveillance.

None of these Governments will explain why, but we think it is fairly evident that the reason is that in these territories the Governments have no intention to work towards genuine racial partnership—still less to the establishment of democratic institutions in which the indigenous population will participate on equal terms, and that their talk of racial partnership is merely a hypocritical cover for their real intention to maintain white domination.

Posteript on Kenya

THE debate caused both inside and outside Parliament by our publication of Miss Eileen Fletcher's report on the treatment of women and children in Kenya's detention camps brought criticism of Peace News in circles where it was felt that the articles should not have been published but have been made the basis for a deputation to the Colonial Office.

The Annual Report of the Anti-Slavery Society, in a section on "Miss Eileen Fletcher's Disclosures," says "It is reasonable to claim that the wide publicity given to Miss Fletcher's report hastened the improvement" of a "state of affairs that called for reform."

Eileen Fletcher's report was brought to the Society's attention by the late Dr. Gilbert Murray, one of the Society's Joint Presidents.

The Annual Report is a splendid record of valuable work in the field of human rights and a credit to its officers, Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge and Commander T. S. L. Fox Pitt, O.B.E.

IN PERSPECTIVE

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CIVIL DEFENCE HUMBUG

THERE CAN HARDLY BE a body of people in Britain today suffering from a greater sense of frustration than the professional Civil Defence officers, who, however much they may try, are unable to shut their eyes to the complete futility of their function.

They are now engaged in a publicity campaign to try to persuade the British people—against plain commonsense—that "civil defence" will work should the Government's policy bring us into war.

While the puerile but widely publicised cartoon by Illingworth is almost a complete reversal of the situation, it would nevertheless be a misrepresentation to say that it is the CD officials who have buried their heads in the sand.

They know as well as the Government that what could be done in nuclear warfare, even if massive expenditure of the same order as that devoted to the armed forces were allocated, would be trivial in comparison with the dimensions of the massacre that would have to be faced.

THE CD RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IS A CALCULATED ATTEMPT TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE MAJOR EFFECTS OF ATOMIC WARFARE AND TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO WHAT MIGHT CONCEIVABLY BE DONE (GIVEN AN OUTLAY FAR BEYOND WHAT IS ACTUALLY ALLOCATED) IN REGARD TO ITS MINOR AND MARGINAL EFFECTS.

★ ★

AFTER MUCH DITHERING on Civil Defence the Government seemed to have made up its mind, and Mr. Duncan Sandys put this aspect of the new "defence" policy quite clearly:

"It must be frankly recognised that there is no means of providing adequate protection for the people of this country against the consequence of attack by nuclear weapons."

Attempts have been made to counter the dismay and sense of futility that this much-quoted Paragraph 12 of the Defence White Paper has brought to CD recruits and officials by suggesting that this passage was published out of its context.

BUT NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO INDICATE THE PASSAGES IN THE DEFENCE WHITE PAPER THAT WOULD MAKE THE STATEMENT MEAN SOMETHING OTHER THAN WHAT IT CLEARLY SAYS.

The fact is that the context does not in any way detract from its significance.

Indeed, Mr. Duncan Sandys has repeated this statement in even more emphatic terms. In Canberra he said that because it would be impossible to offer an effective defence against H-bomb attacks, "we decided not to defend the whole country, but to defend only the bomber bases."

★ ★

IN addition to complaining that Paragraph 12 in the White Paper has been quoted out of context, Mr. A. G. H. Brand, Chairman of the Society of Industrial Civil Defence Officers, objects that Mr. Sandys' statement might have been worded to intimate that there is no means of protecting the people of ANY country against nuclear attack.

This of course is true, although it makes no difference when we are considering the futility of CD measures.

Indeed, if Russia were recruiting large numbers of Civil Defence workers and finding something that was clearly not of derisory significance for them to do we should be told this as part of the British recruiting campaigns.

Even at the beginning of 1955 it was reported that Britain had enough nuclear explosive in its possession to destroy every large city in the world and probably most large towns as well. The USSR had enormously larger supplies than this, just as had the USA.

In the three years since then the power of nuclear weapons has been enormously increased, and there can be no doubt that the stocks have grown also.

Everybody who is aware of such facts as these can see the unreality of Civil Defence measures that are based on the assumption that an attack will take the form of an isolated bomb, leaving considerable marginal areas where Civil Defence forces will be able to operate.

★ ★

THE Government intends, should war break out, to evacuate from 40 to 45 per cent. of the population of the highly industrialised areas, leaving only able-bodied men and childless women to carry on.

Where the evacuees are to go to in an island that M. Jules Moch, French representative on the UN Disarmament Commission, estimates can be completely destroyed by five or six properly distributed H-bombs, we are not told.

It is presumably in these evacuation areas (together with the sites of the rocket launching bases) that the CD forces will be concentrated. They will clearly be useless in the highly industrialised areas.

If CD were a seriously intended development, financed on a scale which showed that it could defend the civil population, we should be given explicit information on such points as this.

THE REAL PURPOSE OF CD, HOWEVER, IS TO PROVIDE A FACADE THAT WILL KEEP FROM PUBLIC RECOGNITION AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE BASIC CHARACTER OF THE THREATENED NUCLEAR WAR.

A COLONY TO UNITE WITH BRITAIN

By Fenner Brockway MP

Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom

AS one flies high across the narrow waist of the Mediterranean between Sicily and Tripoli, a group of rocks break the blue of the sea. A large rock, two smaller ones, and some fragments. One scarcely believes the hostess as she says: "That is Malta."

The rocks are inescapable if one travels south to Africa or east to Asia, or vice versa. St. Paul coudn't escape them. He was shipwrecked on Malta in AD 58 and is said to have converted the population to Christianity. It was a Phoenician colony 1,000 years before Christ, and despite converging invasions from north, south, east and west—Romans, Carthaginians, Arabs and Spaniards—the people remain mainly Phoenician, and the language is mostly Phoenician with traces from Carthage and fragments from Europe.

The islands have been a British possession since 1800 and inevitably because of their strategic position, became first a naval base and then an air base. How the people lived during the last world war is difficult to imagine: they were bombed ceaselessly and, cut off from the West, starved. The survivors enjoy self-government, and they have a Labour Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff.

Cannot exist alone

Self-government, yes: but independence? They cannot exist alone. The largest island is less than 20 miles by 10. The total population of the three islands is 310,000. There is a thin rich carpet of soil on the rocks and the peasants work hard: but the population of the harbour capital of Valetta is almost entirely dependent on the naval dockyard. The unique strategical value of Malta has bound it fast to British arms.

But now Britain's defence policy is in the melting pot. The emphasis is on nuclear weapons: the navy, once Britain's imperial pride, is thrust into the background. The naval dockyards at Malta will be slashed; already workers are being dismissed. The three aerodromes cannot maintain the people. What is to be Malta's future?

Before this development took place, the Maltese Labour Party, under the dynamic leadership of Dom Mintoff, declared for union with Britain. Mintoff has one passion: the well-being of the working population of the island. He cherishes self-government; but is a realist. He knows that if the people who cling to these rocks are to live they must be linked with a supporting economy.

Britain was the natural choice. He asked that, whilst Malta should continue to govern itself in local affairs, it should become joined with Britain and elect Members of Parliament at Westminster. The British Government appointed an all-Party delegation to go to Malta to enquire. They reported in favour of union.

Catholic influence

Then a considerable section of the Maltese people became alarmed. The population are Catholics. The leaders do not like British divorce laws. They do not like Britain's State education, which limits religious instruction to Bible teaching.

Guarantees were given that Malta should control its own divorce laws and education, but the Catholic hierarchy remained uneasy. Dom Mintoff won an election, and a plebiscite on union with Britain gave him a majority of 67,607 against 20,177. But 62,480 abstained from voting, largely under Catholic influence.

Dom Mintoff, however, is not going cap in hand to the British Government. There is no Prime Minister I know who is so completely identified with the working people as Dom. His first questions to the British Government were:

"Will the standard of life of the Maltese workers be lifted to British standards? If we join Britain, will your social services, your benefits during unemployment and injury and sickness, your free medical services, your care for mothers and children, be extended to Malta?"

The British Government hedged. Not for some time, its spokesmen said. It could not be expected that Mediterranean workers should leap into London wellbeing. Besides, one must consider the cost. Malta must contribute before it drew the benefits.

Unemployment

I suspect that Dom Mintoff reminded the British Minister of the 1,000 dead and the 3,500 injured by bombing during the war, when the heroism of the island was so epic that the British Government awarded the George Cross not to one hero but to the whole population! Was that not contribution enough?

But now the new danger of unemployment has arisen. Mintoff is asking for alternative civilian employment if the naval base is cut down. He wants a dry dock, an oil refinery; the small lace factories, cigarette and pipe factories and button factories could be extended; other light industries could be introduced. Mintoff wants work and wages for his people.

So it is not yet certain if the Prime Minister will advise his people to unite with Britain. The object was economic and social integration as well as political; but if the economic link cracks and the social link is to stretch into the distance, where lies the advantage of the political link?

Dom Mintoff is in London, arguing with the British Government. He won't readily give way. He is tough when the interests of his working people are at stake. But Tory Britain is also in the mood to be tough.

With the Bank Rate at 7 per cent, capital investment is being reduced savagely in home projects as well as colonial projects. The prospects of overseas aid will be gloomy for some time.

Dom Mintoff will not have an easy time; but he should be strengthened in the knowledge that his rocky islands in the Mediterranean are still of importance to Britain.

Second plebiscite

If the negotiaitions succeed—and the result may be known by the time this is published—a Bill will be introduced in the British Parliament next year authorising Maltese membership.

Even that will not be the end of the story. A clause will provide that the union shall only operate if the Maltese people accept union with Britain in a second plebiscite. Dom Mintoff will have to take back to Malta substantial assurances if a majority is to be obtained.

Should Malta's projected union with Britain be followed by other colonies too small for effective independence — by Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, Gambia in West Africa, British Honduras in Central Amercia? The Labour Party Conference now meeting at Brighton will consider the problem. The policy statement submitted by the Executive declares rightly for self-determination.

In a world liberated from the artificial frontiers of the old imperialisms, association with territories of ethnic kinship and geographical convenience would be more natural.

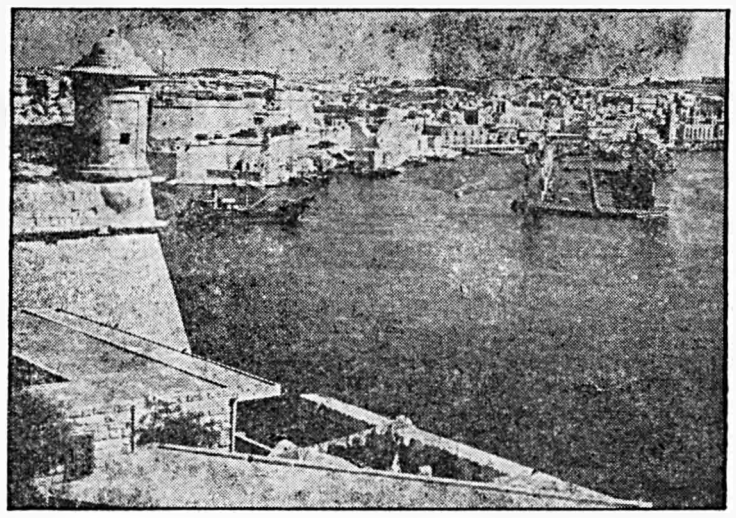
Mauritius, for example, should be part of a federation including Madagascar, Réunion, the Seychelles. Gambia should be part of a West African Federation. British Honduras should be linked with Central America or the Caribbean.

Until that pattern evolves, there can be no hard and fast rule. The will of the people of each territory must determine.

Footnote on Turkey: Those who want to see an extension of liberty in West Asia (the Middle East) should watch the Turkish elections. The reactionary Government is adopting every device to defeat the Freedom Party and the Opposition groups.

It has refused to allow previous supporters in the Legislature who have transferred to the Freedom Party to stand as candidates and has prohibited the Opposition parties from issuing united lists of candidates! Nevertheless, if the election itself is conducted with reasonable fairness, the Freedom Party may win.

This would not make much difference immediately on such issues as relations with Syria and Russia, or on Cyprus; but a Freedom Government would be less subservient to America and would extend democratic rights. More freedom at home is a good preface to more reasonableness abroad.



Valetta, harbour-capital of Malta

LETTERS

Christian pacifism

ESME WYNNE-TYSON gives no evidence but that of her own *ipse dixit* for her assertion that the early Church Father's adulterated the pure pacifist teaching of Jesus Christ and that the early Church soon became largely a militarist Church.

Dr. A. C. Cadoux, whose scholarly evidence Mrs. Wynne-Tyson ignores, proves quite the contrary. Lactantius, one of the distinguished Fathers of the early Church, for example, writing for himself and his fellow-Christians, in the beginning of the fourth-century, said:

"When God prohibits killing, He not only forbids us to commite brigandage, but He warns us that not those things which are regarded as legal among men are to be done. And so it will not be lawful for a just man to serve as a soldier for Justice itself is his military service . . . . in this commandment of God no exceptions at all ought to be made to the rule that it is always wrong to kill a man, whom God has wished to be regarded as a sacrosanct creature."

Again an early Church Order, entitled "The Testament of the Lord," in operation as late as the last quarter of the fourth century, laid down this rule:

"Let a catechumen, or a believer of the people, if he desires to be a soldier, either cease from his intention or, if not, let him be rejected. For he hath despised God by his thought, and leaving things of the Spirit, he hath perfected himself in the flesh, and *hath treated the faith with contempt.*"

What further proof is needed that in the first four centuries Christians renounced the evil of war and for purely pacifist reasons, following, as they affirmed, the Lord Jesus Christ "Who was their Teacher and Leader"?

It was not until the Emperor Constantine took the Church under his wing and made the Church a national body that professing Christians began to go into the Emperor's army, since the Church and the nation became then ostensibly one. That was the downfall of the Church in its attitude to war, and if the Church had remained pacifist, as it undoubtedly was for at least over 300 years, we might have got rid of the paganism and brutality of war long before now.

It is a great pity however, I repeat, for Mrs. Wynne-Tyson to deprive herself and us of the powerful testimony of the early Church Fathers and of the early Christian Church, that pure Christianity and war are absolutely inconsistent and mutually exclusive.—**REV. EDWIN FOLEY, 33, Warrior Sq., Southend-on-Sea.**

TUC and H-bomb

PERHAPS any outcry against nuclear bomb manufacture and testing is to be welcomed however belated.

But I should have more respect for the Trades Union Congress had it taken the hint of Mr. E. Marsden of the Constructional Engineers Union and addressed its unanimous resolution on the subject to the proper quarter—the workers the TUC is supposed to represent, guide and protect.

Merely to appeal to governments is a weak-kneed evasion of the direct responsibility of the scientists and technicians concerned and of the labourers who sweep up after them.

The "great shout" you report should have been a call to the workers to contract out of all this devilment—and thus consciously into humanity.—**SAM WALSH, 10 Stevenstone Court, St. Giles in the Wood, Torrington, Devon.**

WAR ON WANT—North London Action Council. Donald Groom on his work in Bhoodan Movement. Thursday, 8 p.m., October 10. Tottenham Friends' Meeting House, 594 High Road, London, N.17. (Bus 659, 679, 627 from Manor House Tube.)

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TEN YEARS AGO AN AUSTRALIAN ANTHROPOLOGIST WARNED: USE OF RESERVE AS ROCKET RANGE WILL BE FATAL TO ABORIGINES

Are these people doomed?

By MARGARET TIMS

Secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

With the collaboration of the Anti-Slavery Society, London, and Anna Vroland, of the Australian Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

DISQUIETING reports have been coming out of Australia recently about the condition of the aboriginal peoples in the Central Australian Reserve.

Parliamentarians, anthropologists, doctors and peace-workers have all been actively concerned at the disruption of tribal life and general deterioration of the aborigines which appears to be an inevitable consequence of contact with the white race. Although the aborigines can live reasonably well in country where no white man can survive, they disintegrate and suffer starvation and disease when they come into contact with the whites. An example is the fact that though these people can endure great hardship they seldom survive an attack of measles.

The problem for sociologists is: Can the white man devise some means of culture contact that will not lead to the extermination of the aborigines?

The problem is not being helped by the building of rocket ranges and atomic testing grounds for British weapons of war. Some of the aborigines closest to the Woomera Rocket Range and the Maralinga testing ground had never seen a white man before.

Amongst those who have been most active in investigating and exposing this threat to the survival of Australia's native people are Dr. Donald F. Thomson, Associate Professor in charge of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Melbourne, who lived with tribal aborigines for seven years; Dr. Charles Duguid, prominent Adelaide surgeon and founder of the Ernabella Mission to Aborigines; Mrs. M. M. Bennett, teacher and author of "The Australian Aboriginal as a Human Being"; Mr. Don McLeod, friend of the aborigines in the Pilbarra district of N.W. Australia and organiser of aborigines' mining and pearling co-operatives; Mr. Douglas Lockwood, on the staff of the Melbourne "Herald"; and Mrs. Anna Vroland, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Contact with whites

In a pamphlet entitled "The Aborigines and the Rocket Range," first issued in 1947 and since reprinted, Dr. Thomson had this to say:—

"The proposal to conduct large-scale tests with rocket weapons in Central Australia would, if carried out, spell final doom for the aborigines."

Those who opposed the violation of the Central Australian Reserve, he went on, had been charged with "Communism." Their sole motive was to save the remaining aborigines from sharing the fate of the Tasmanians and the Victorians. "I believe that the use of the Reserve as a rocket range will be fatal to the aborigines."

Dr. Thomson was protesting not against the Government's defence policy as such, but only against the choice of that particular site. He based his prediction of disaster to the aborigines on the experience of the last 150 years of white impact; in Tasmania, "one of the blackest pages in history"; in Victoria, where in a little over 100 years the aborigines dwindled to a population that could be numbered almost on the fingers of one hand; and more recently, in Groote Eylandt, where "white civilisation delivered the final *coup de grace* with the establishment of a Commonwealth flying-boat base around 1936. And history is repeating itself, said Dr. Thomson. "We show no signs of having profited from the lessons of the past."

Dr. Thomson's denial

It had been stated in the Press that both Dr. Thomson and Dr Duguid were consulted by the Committee on Guided Projectiles, by order of the Minister of Defence, and had advanced no reason precluding satisfactory arrangements for the safety and welfare of the aborigines. Dr. Thomson denied this and stated:

"I was invited with Dr. Duguid to attend part only of one meeting of the Committee. I received no warning and the invitation was conveyed to me by telephone only the night before the meeting. I had no adequate knowledge of the facts which were before the Committee, and when I went into the room it was clear that my presence and that of Dr. Duguid was a mere formality in deference to the instructions of the Minister. But both Dr. Duguid and I expressed our views in the most definite terms."

Speaking in Canberra on Aug. 19, Mr. Duncan Sandys said that Britain proposes to expand the Woomera undertaking in Australia to develop a ballistic missile with a range of 2,000 miles; a programme for several years ahead has been mapped out. He also stated that Britain intends to continue using the Maralinga range for testing a variety of nuclear weapons.

Native health and welfare in the reserves is threatened not only by the rocket range but by the ceding of land to the Commonwealth for building a weather station and by granting rights to mining companies.

Deplorable conditions

In 1956 a Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed by the West Australian Government to inquire into native welfare conditions in the Warburton-Laverton area (west and north-west of the rocket range), led by Mr. W. L. Grayden (Independent Liberal). Its conclusion, unanimously arrived at, was that "the plight of the aborigines in the Warburton-Laverton area is deplorable to the extreme." The area has since been visited by medical and anthropological teams, which reported that 77 per cent. of the natives seen were suffering from trachoma, which can lead to blindness, and 25 per cent. were suffering from yaws.

There is a determined attempt in Australia to try to do something, writes Anna Vroland (Pax et Libertas, June, 1957):

"We know it is largely our responsibility. But it is partly also the responsibility of those who elect the British Government who decided to use Australia for their experiments. It is partly the responsibility of all the people of the world to see that money and effort are directed towards meeting human need rather than towards destruction."

FOOTNOTE.—*Last week Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of London, told Peace News that his society had been "completely unsuccessful in influencing the Government" on the subject of the rocket ranges. "They gave assurances that the aborigines were not endangered by it."*

TEN YEARS AGO the Federal Government (then a Labour Government under Chifley) seized the aborigines tribal lands to build the rocket range.

The present Federal Government recently seized 250,000 acres in the Sladen Waters area to build a weather station; and the Western Australian Government has granted 4,000,000 acres of aborigine tribal land to an American mining company. These areas are the only ones which have permanent water.

In spite of assurances that the aborigines would be provided for, no provision whatsoever has been made for them.—The South Australian Farmer, May 10, 1957.

Civilian defence for Norway?—II

RESISTANCE TO OCCUPATION

Last week Professor Naess discussed why military defence is no longer adequate and how there might be a gradual change from military defence to civilian defence. In his concluding article, he discusses the problem of how to prepare for civilian defence.

3, Some civilian defence measures

A. Behaviour and attitudes under occupation

IN a modern war, independent Norway might hold out for hours or even weeks, but in a desperate fight between Great Powers, we must prepare ourselves for a condition of occupation, under a more or less benevolent or more or less malevolent military dictatorship.

If the war ends with (so-called) victory for a State or a group of States introducing a way of life we deeply despise and a totalitarian State machinery, conditions resembling those of the occupation during World War II will continue.

The possibility of most Norwegians being transferred to other territories must also be considered.

PREPARATION NEEDED

The German invasion in 1940 revealed that we were—as we still are—badly prepared for non-military home-front work.

The fighting morale was lacking except among a small minority, and this minority was constantly in danger not only because of the violent methods of the occupiers, but because of lack of solidarity, lack of organisational experience, lack of confidence in, and knowledge about non-violent methods among the populace in general.

It is an illusion that whereas military defence methods must be carefully studied, non-military methods can be improvised.

We need instruction, clarification of the methods, and training in application of general principles in concrete situations.

The preparation needed for active, offensive, non-violent behaviour under occupation could today be organised by our Department of Defence.

B. Ideological preparedness

Between the world wars, questions of defence were seldom discussed, and even military defence organisations were neglected.

Since World War II there has been a constant flow of ideological material from the Ministry of Defence and other organisations purporting to clarify the question of just what is needed for defence by collective action, and to show that the military training of Norwegian youth is the adequate method for this defence.

The clarification of means and ends could be greatly increased if civilian defence methods were given more consideration.

As it is now, there is too much crude indoctrination to the effect that war and preparation for the eventuality of a war are the means whereby our way of life, our political democracy, etc., can be defended.

CHOICE FOR YOUTH

The free play of ideas in schools and universities, including the military staff schools, would reveal, I believe, that many people would be willing to participate in civilian defence training, and that quite a number of young men would prefer to give one or two years to civilian defence training of an extremely hard and even dangerous kind, rather than participate in military training, because they believe more in the efficiency and ethical standard of the former.

The basis of all defence measures is to establish as clearly as possible just what is to be defended. This is a question of ideology.

Therefore the free play of ideas about which defence techniques are most adequate in which situations presupposes extensive and concentrated ideological preparation.

It should be one of the main tasks of the educational institutions of our country to encourage study of the ideological issues and to support those who work out in detail the programmes of defence, without a preconception in favour of military defence.

C. International service

Thanks to Wergeland, Nansen and others, there is in Norway a tradition stressing world wide solidarity and responsibility.

If the fight against the programmes of Nansen had not found such strong backing in various powerful countries, there might have developed forms of co-operation on the international level which, by an attack on the acknowledged causes of international tensions, would have reduced the likelihood of wars.

Since 1945 Norway has organised help to countries in which physical disasters have occurred (floods in Italy, Holland).

Fisheries in India have been supported in various ways, and a variety of other activities have been carried out, all of which might be said to exemplify international service.

It is time to connect such enterprises with the defence organisations, and to try to make them more effective on a larger scale.

Also such enterprises need to be integrated in the country's normal economic system, for instance, by lowering import duties on products from areas which we help on the humanitarian level, and encouraging an expansion of trade with them.

GOODWILL AS DEFENCE

After all, it is co-operation and *mutual* aid that will reduce tension in the long run, not humanitarian help.

As a part of the training in civilian defence, service in troubled areas and in critical areas where tensions are likely to result in bloody conflict should be developed, expanded and organised under the Ministry of Defence.

Unfortunately there is, and in all likelihood will continue to be, a great need of brigades able to offer international service.

Experience shows, however, that lack of knowledge in foreign languages and also lack of general organisational and technical training limits severely the usefulness of young men of the age in which they now receive military training.

It is therefore necessary to invite such people to take up technical courses and courses in world languages at an early date so that they are well equipped for at least one kind of international service.

It would also increase the efficiency of international service if young men could be permitted to postpone their service to later years, when their skills and experience would qualify them for more valuable service in foreign countries.

4, An alternative to war

AS the supreme means of settling international and inter-group disputes, war, whether offensive or defensive, is a thing of the past, because, among other reasons, modern weapons are too formidable in their effects.

But disputes on the largest scale are still going on, and will continue to do so. They will be settled by non-military methods.

Defence will accordingly tend to be of other kinds than military.

In order to defend Norwegians against threats to their way of life, their political and cultural institutions, we shall have to develop the civilian defence techniques, and particularly satyagraha.

But such techniques can only be effectively used by people who believe in them.

Therefore the immediate task for the few who now believe in these techniques will be to convince others of their value.

DIARY

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:
1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m.
2. Include: Date, **TOWN, Time, Place** (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, October 4

PORTSMOUTH: 7.30 p.m.; Methodist Church, Victoria Road South. Public Meeting with Film. "The Shadow of Hiroshima." Speakers: Minnie Pallister and Dr. Clarkson.

HULL: 8.15 p.m.; at 6 Bond St. Irene Jacoby on "My Visit to Russia." All welcome. PPU.

LONDON LOCAL TRIBUNAL for COs, Fulham Town Hall (opposite Fulham Broadway Underground Station). Morning 10.30 a.m.; Afternoon 1.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 5

LONDON,: 3 p.m.; Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh St. Business and Discussion. Speaker: Olwen Battersby. "Problems of Racial Prejudice." PPU Religion Commission. Visitors welcome.

LEEDS: Yorkshire's Annual CO Reunion. Friends Mtg. Ho., Woodhouse Lane. 4 p.m., Annual General Meeting of the N.E. CO Regional Board. 5.30 p.m., Tea. 6.30 p.m., Mtg. Speaker: Sybil Morrison, "Pacifism and the H-Bomb."

Sunday, October 6

BRISTOL: 8 p.m.; "Walk to Freedom." Film of the Bus Boycott by the Negroes of Montgomery, Alabama. Redfield Youth Centre.

Wednesday, October 9

EAST LONDON: 8 p.m.; Wanstead Friends Meeting House, Bush Road, London, E.11. Speaker: Ted Redhead, MP, "Parliament, Politicians and Peace." FoR.

Thursday, October 10

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Speaker: Charles Wye, "Humanitarianism." Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. E.10 and E.11 Group, PPU.

BATH: 7 p.m. in Concert Room of Pump Room. Film: "Children of Hiroshima." All welcome.

TOTTENHAM: 8 p.m.; Friends Meeting House, High Rd. (next to Burgess Stores). Mtg. of North London Action Council for War on Want. Speaker: Donald Groom.

CROYDON: 5.45 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Park Lane. Speaker: Dr. Rita Hinden, "Asian Impressions." Chairman: Miss H. Lister, M.A. 7.30 p.m., Documentary Films introduced by Mrs. Ritchie Calder including Danny Kaye's "Assignment Children." Refreshments. Croydon Branches of the Teachers' Assoc., and UNA.

Saturday, October 12

LONDON: 3 p.m.; 29 Gt. James St., W.C.1. Pax Annual General Meeting (Twenty-first anniversary). Speaker: Dr. Cecil Gill, "Pax in Perspective." Non-members welcome.

Sunday, October 13

LONDON: 3.30 p.m.; Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq., Euston, London, W.C.1. Pacifist Universalist Service. Discourse by Donald Groom, "Bhoodan."

BRISTOL: 8 p.m.; "Walk to Freedom." Film of the Bus Boycott by the Negroes of Montgomery, Alabama. Redfield Youth Centre.

Monday, October 14

BIRMINGHAM: 8 p.m.; 221 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath. Speaker: Charles Christmas, JP, "World Peace Congress at Colombo." Kings Heath and Cotteridge PPU Group. All welcome.

LONDON APPELATE TRIBUNAL for CO's. Ebury Bridge Ho., Ebury Bridge Rd., Victoria. London, S.W.1. Morning 10.30 a.m.; Afternoon 2.15 p.m. Public admitted.
Public admitted.

OLTON: 7.45 p.m.; 38 Westbourne Rd. Meeting and discussion. All welcome. PPU.

Tuesday, October 15

LIVERPOOL: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. "Any Questions." Panel: Fred Moorhouse, Jan Oldekamp, Barbara Whitehead. FoR.

Wednesday, October 16

CLAPHAM: 8 p.m.; Labour Party HQ, 27 Clapham Park Rd. (5 mins. from Clapham Common Tube Station). Myrtle Solomon, London Area Organiser, and further discussion of pamphlet "Unarmed." Clapham and Dist. PPU.

Thursday, October 17

ALTON: 7.30 p.m.; 32 Tower St. "Non-violence in the Bible," by John D. White. Alton PPU.

Friday, October 18

LOCAL TRIBUNAL FOR CO's. Fulham Town Hall (opposite Fulham Broadway Underground Station). Morning 10.30 a.m.; Afternoon 1.15 p.m. Public admitted.

Saturday/Sunday, October 19/20

SOUTHEND: 3 p.m., 10 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Dundonald Drive, Leigh-on-Sea. Speakers: Minnie Pallister, Stewart Morris and Ian Dixon. PPU.

Saturday, October 26

HULL: 3 p.m.; at 6 Bond St. Twenty-first Anniversary of the First Peace Centre in Hull. Light Refreshments and talk of yesterday and tomorrow. Early pioneers specially invited. PPU.

IPSWICH: 3 p.m.; FoR Rededication Service (Leader: Rev. A. G. Errey). 4 p.m. Tea. 5 p.m. PPU Annual General Mtg. Friends Mtg. Ho., Fonnereau Rd., Ipswich.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA: 7.30 p.m.; Avenue Baptist Church. United Nations Film Show. All welcome. Southend Peace Council.

Every week!

SATURDAYS

LIVERPOOL: 8 p.m.; Pier Head. Open-air meeting of Liverpool and District Peace Board

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVSP, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

MONDAYS

SHIPLEY: 7.30 p.m.; PPU, Labour Party Rooms, Westgate, Shipley.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

WEDNESDAYS

KIDBROOKE: 8 p.m.; 141 Woolacombe Rd. Talks, plays, discussion, music, radio, etc. Fellowship Party.

THURSDAYS

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Road. E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

FRIDAYS

BIRMINGHAM: 5 p.m. onwards; Bull Street Meeting House (outside) Peace News Selling.

THE WAY TO THE SUPREME SELF

Esme Wynne Tyson reviews

The Upanishads, A Third Selection, Translated from the Sanskrit by Swami Nikhilananda, London, Phoenix Press, Ltd., 25s.

THIS translation of the Upanishads is illumined by notes and explanations based on the commentary by Sankaracharya, the philosopher-saint of the eighth century. It deals with a concept of peace and freedom so radical as to give even the most ardent pacifist pause.

True peace and freedom are found only in the knowledge of Brahman, known as the Truth of truth; an idea confirmed by the Founder of the Christian faith when He said: "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free."

To the thoughtful pacifist who realises that any real meeting and unification between East and West must rest on a mutual spiritual and ethical understanding, these likenesses between the higher teachings of Christianity and Hinduism will be as encouraging as they are sometimes startling. Sankaracharya's non-dualistic Vedanta is at once a clarification and purification of the primitive teachings of the Upanishads and stands in much the same relation to orthodox Hinduism as Christian Science does to orthodox Christianity.

★

Both these systems stand squarely on the assumption that the Ultimate Reality is of the nature of Spirit, or Pure Consciousness, that the Hindu calls Brahman and the Christian calls God, an assumption significantly confirmed by some of our notable modern physicists such as Sir James Jeans, who wrote: "The universe can best be pictured as consisting of pure thought. . ."

Both systems solve, inasmuch as it can be logically solved, the problem of the existence of evil by teaching that all unlike Reality, the phenomenal universe, including physical man, is finally unreal, of the nature of a dream or mirage, which the Hindus call *maya*. Both teach that the real man is the image and likeness of the invisible and perfect Supreme Being, known to Hindus as the *Atman* and to Christian as the Christ within, or Son of God.

Both teach that salvation, or liberation from the dream-life, can only come to the individual as he identifies himself with the perfect model rather than with the physical and phenomenal man.

In the important *Brihadaranyaka* Upanishad which forms the bulk of the present volume, we read:

"This individual self which is of the same nature as the Supreme Self, being segregated from It like a spark of fire, has penertated the wilderness of the body, organs, etc. . . . and thinks that it is this aggregate of the body and organs, that it is lean or stout, happy or miserable—for it does not know that it is the Supreme Self. But when a teacher enlightens it—saying that it is not the body, etc., but the transcendental Supreme Brahman—it then gives up the pursuit of worldly desires and is convinced that it is Brahman."

This is surely almost a paraphrase of (1 John 3: 3):

"Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him."

And both Christianity and Vedanta are agreed that this recognition can only come through the self-purification so persistently advocated by Gandhi.

★

The writers of the Upanishads make it plain that the spiritual life will not and cannot be adopted until the individual feels disgust for the phenomenal world and its ways. In this sense, the publication of this book may be said to be timely, for at no period of history could the condition of the world be more relied upon to arouse disgust than at present.

My one doubt is whether this work, a single volume of which runs to 390 pages, is the best means of introducing non-dualistic Vedanta to a modern public that seems to have time only for "digests."

Also, despite the excellence and lucidity of Swami Nikhilananda's English, which makes it almost impossible to believe that the writer is not British, the book contains much of a primitive nature inapplicable to modern life that may, on account of its crudity, tend to cast doubt among some Western readers as to the validity of the more spiritual teachings.

This would be unfortunate as the non-dualistic interpretation of the *Upanishads* undoubtedly contains much of the perennial philosophy which, as Adous Huxley, and others, have shown us, is the central spiritual truth lying at the heart of all the world faiths, forming the essential bridge of reconciliation between what were once considered the irreconcilable East and West.

SLEEPING OUT IN ILKLEY

The Peace Pledge Union's Yorkshire Area Conference at Ilkley, Yorks, is overbooked. Six members will be sleeping out.

POLICE IN TROUBLE WITH THE EDITOR

ON August 1 I joined in at the end of the "Ban H-bomb tests" march from Kingsway Hall through the West End. Immediately behind me were two or three mounted policemen.

To my surprise I found a horse's head either bumping into my back or appearing over my shoulder.

This close proximity of tossing heads and harness unnerved two men marching at my side and they left the procession. I made no complaint at the time, my annoyance being tempered by the admirable way in which the foot police marshalled the procession through the rush-hour traffic.

Provocation

LAST Sunday week I was on the pavement as the H-bomb Committee's march left Hyde Park. I planned to get down to Trafalgar Square quickly for Peace News selling and not to join in.

However, I noticed three girls at the end of the procession looking anxiously at three mounted policemen, and so said "Yes" when another PN seller said "Shall we join in?" A third man joined us and we were the regulation file of three.

Sure enough, by the time we reached Selfridge's there was a bang on my back from the police horse's head, more followed, and I had an occasional glimpse of the head and harness alongside.

The officer said "Close up," but since I was already more than close enough to the people marching in front this was absurd.

The war of nerves continued until we reached the Square. The third man in the file, angered when the horse's head kept appearing over his shoulder, protested. He was under great provocation, but fortunately averted an incident.

Had been a royal funeral

HAD I been the Junior Military Attaché from the Cuban Embassy marching at the rear of a royal funeral such treatment might well have caused a minor diplomatic incident. On such an occasion no police horse would be permitted to breathe down a diplomat's neck.

Perhaps the Ceremonial Officer at Cannon Row Police Station would take note that the Editor of Peace News and every other marcher expects to be treated with similar respect.

CLASSIFIED Advertisements

TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, min. 2s. 6d. (Box No. 1s. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning.

Whilst the policy of Peace News is not to restrict any concern or individual from advertising in these columns, it must be noted that we do not necessarily share the views nor the opinions of all our advertisers.

MEETINGS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL: 11.30 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 15, Midnight Matinee in aid of the South Africa Treason Trial Fund. Humphrey Lyttelton and his Band, Johnny Dankworth and his Orchestra, Father Trevor Huddleston, CR. Guest Artist specially flying from New York: Lionel Hampton. Special after concert transport arranged, details: Christian Action, 2 Amen Court, London, E.C.4.

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LITERATURE

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to Friends' Home Service Cttee., Friends' House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

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PERSONAL

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, 88 Park Ave., Enfield, Middlesex.

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NATURE CURE CLINIC Public Meeting. Andrew Rolla on "Posture in Relation to Health," Radharani Borkar on "The Hindu View of Food and Health." Chair: Miss N. M. Hosali, MSc. 7 p.m., Thurs. Oct. 10, Alliance Hall, Palmer Street, S.W.1. Admission free. Collection.

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Its Possibilities and Perils

D. G. ARNOTT

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FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS

— LAWRENCE & WISHART —

At Sunday Mass . . .

From Basil Delaine

Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia,

IT was Sunday Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral in Bulawayo. European worshippers made their way to the altar rail. Then it happened. Three of them turned their backs on the crucifix—and walked out of the church.

The reason? They found that an African priest was serving Holy Communion.

The sequel occurred recently when the acting parish priest, the Reverend Father Edmar, rebuked the congregation for their colour prejudice.

Father Edmar said that the three "earthly worms" apparently felt they were above receiving Communion from an African priest. He stressed that those who went to Holy Communion should do so in a spirit of humility.

When I explained the incident to a pioneer settler whose daughter is a Catholic he was indignant.

"If she ever accepted Holy Communion from an African priest, I would throw her out of my house," he told me.

Jazz concert to aid Trial victims

FATHER TREVOR HUDDLESTON will make a brief speech at a jazz concert in aid of the South African Treason Trial.

Humphrey Lyttelton and his band and Johnny Dankworth and his orchestra will be the music makers and Lionel Hampton will be specially flying in from New York to be the guest artist at the concert which will be held at the Festival Hall, London, on Tuesday, October 15, at 11.30 p.m.

All the artists are giving their services free of charge.

Christian Action, who are organising the concert, say they are negotiating for special transport after the concert on selected bus routes, and ask that those fearing transport difficulties get in touch with them at 2, Amen Court, London, E.C.4. (CITy 6869.)

Tickets from 10s. to 40s. can be obtained from Christian Action at the above address, Dennis Matthews, 15, New Rd., London, N.8 (MOU 6861), or the Royal Festival Hall (WAT 3191).

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DISARMAMENT

● FROM PAGE ONE

Joyce Butler, MP, declared that the H-bomb was "something much different than anything ever before." She had little sympathy with some pacifists and peace-lovers who said there was no difference in whether you were killed with an H-bomb or a bullet.

For the individual who was killed, this might be true. But the difference was that with a single bullet only one person would be killed, while an H-bomb would kill thousands of people and the radioactivity and its effects would last for years. This was "so much bigger and wider" that it was "a completely new problem."

She thought people had a responsibility to find out the scientific and medical facts on the H-bombs.

The alternative to the feeling in the public mind of "What are we going to put in its place?" lay in international socialism: aid to colonial territories, projects such as SUNFED (aid to underdeveloped countries), help for refugees and children.

It also included thinking on what a socialist foreign policy is.

It included socialist policies for international problems, such as the international control of the supply of oil, international organisation of trade on a more economic basis, and other such things. "The ordinary people of the world have needs that ought to be met co-operatively."

"We have got to educate people and create the public opinion to be ready for the sacrifices necessary to meet the H-bomb challenge.

Paralysed by fear

Dr. Donald Soper, just before leaving for Japan, sent a message of good wishes to the meeting.

George Thomas, MP, declared that the H-bomb was "the greatest issue facing humanity at the present time."

Scientists as well as idealists are protesting.

His concern was based on the faith that "This is God's world and we are God's people. Because of this I believe in the brotherhood of man and . . . therefore the challenge of the H-bomb is essentially a moral challenge."

Exactly the same argument was used by the Russian, American and British leaders when the question of unilaterally giving up the H-bomb was raised, "We should be overwhelmed if we did."

"Fear dictates policy," he declared, "and fear paralyses judgment. We, therefore, have to find an alternative to fear."

This necessarily meant a faith, and a willingness to act on a moral basis.

An impotent Ministry

"We are faced with certain disaster unless we can find an alternative to defence," he declared. People are perplexed and frightened because no one thinks it possible to have a war without it being a nuclear war. Now, NATO forces are armed with weapons the size of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, and they are called "conventional".

"The circumstances do not allow us to think along the old lines," he declared. A Ministry of Defence is supposed to provide for the security of the people of that country, he said. "Who wants one if it cannot give this? But the White Paper on Defence said it is the one thing it cannot guarantee."

Duncan Sandys had gone to Australia to say they could no longer defend the British people, but only the air bases.

"What nonsense this makes of the Civil Defence posters," he declared.

"Only a new approach on a different moral plane can meet this problem," he said. "Defence no longer lies in militarism. We start from that."

It was such things as a lack of balance in the world, world hunger, exploitation and social injustice that caused war. "It is when we tackle them we shall defend the British people best."

★ **This issue encloses our list of**

CHRISTMAS CARDS & GIFTS

Every readers' help is needed in this vital fund-raising effort. Please order early and tackle all your friends.

We regret that owing to a printer's error the list was omitted last week.

By Sybil Morrison

THE H-GOD

The hydrogen bomb lays one supreme duty on all nations—to learn to live peaceably together in a world which has declared that it outlaws the use of force.
—Mr. R. A. Butler. Home Secretary. B.B.C. broadcast on Civil Defence, Sept. 28, 1957.

IF the words "The hydrogen bomb" in the above quotation were to be deleted, and the word "God" inserted instead, Mr. Butler's "tail-piece" to his plea for Civil Defence recruits would have seemed a highly proper pronouncement from any pulpit in the world.

As it is, such words are seldom heard from pulpits and are certainly not included in official pronouncements from the Church. Indeed, the very idea that God might demand the abolition of the use of force would be a staggering blow to most politicians and statesmen.

If in fact only the H-bomb can lay "the one supreme duty" of living peaceably upon the nations of the world it would seem pertinent to ask why this monstrous weapon should not be elevated to the position of God. Indeed, it might well seem advisable that nations should direct their prayers to the H-bomb, and urge that it should retain its power.

If Mr. Butler had said nothing other than what has already been said, ad nauseum, in regard to the great assistance that training in Civil Defence will be in the event of a nuclear attack, perhaps his final remark would not have appeared so completely immoral.

★

But to say categorically, as he does, that fear of the consequences should lay upon people an obligation to do something that they would, apparently, not have done for the reason that it was right to do it, is, to say the least of it, a singularly unfortunate statement.

Most parents and teachers would argue for the principle of showing children the moral obligation not to lie, or steal, or be violent or cruel, rather than to relying upon frightening them into honesty and gentleness. In fact no enlightened parent would expect such a method to be permanently successful.

If the world is ever to declare that it outlaws the use of force, it is obvious that it can only do so when it is convinced that the use of force between nations is morally wrong.

★

At the moment, neither Mr. Butler, nor the world, believes any such thing; and, moreover, Mr. Butler, a man of enlightened views in his own particular office, has turned the complete evil of the H-bomb into a kind of God.

Because of the powers of this new God, he tells the nations that they should abandon the use of force, but clearly it is a very long-term policy, since this suggestion is tacked on to a plea for recruits to so-called defence against the use of force. His God evidently believes in keeping his powder dry.

There is a kind of dreadful attitude of despair in this flogging of that completely dead horse known as "effective Civil Defence". Mr. Duncan Sandys has already told the nation that retaliation is the only defence, and it would seem that most people have realised this truth, and prefer not to think about it.

Now, however, the Home Secretary rushes in where the Minister for Defence very sensibly feared to tread, and having made his feeble plea for recruits, indicates the only real line of defence.

Had he in fact said that *God* lays one supreme duty on all nations to abandon the use of force, he would have said words that might have lifted the peoples of this island right out of their drugged apathy, to the hill-tops of courage and determination.

To live peaceably and to outlaw the use of force needs moral courage, not panic terror; constructive planning, not destructive weapons; faith, not fear.

Mr. Butler has given his case away; it is to be hoped he will soon see the futility of offering his prayers for safety to the H-bomb, and advocate the abandonment of the use of force, because it is the moral and the right thing to do.

COLONIAL FREEDOM FORUM

THE London Area Council of the Movement For Colonial Freedom are initiating a series of monthly Forum Brains Trusts on colonial affairs.

The first will be held on Friday, Oct. 11 from 7 p.m. at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1. Speakers will include: David Morris, Solly Sachs and Wan Hamid.

The Forums are designed to extend opportunities for discussion between individual members and friends of MCF. They have been timed to enable people living in and around London to attend by coming direct from work. They will finish at 9.30 p.m. at the latest.

Conscientious objectors from all over Yorkshire will gather in Leeds for a reunion at Carlton Hill Meeting House, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, tomorrow, Saturday. After tea (at 5.30 p.m.) Sybil Morrison will speak on "Pacifism and the H-bomb.

Fry play helps prisoners

PSYCHIATRIC prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs Prison performed in their own production of Christopher Fry's play "A Sleep of Prisoners", last week before a specially invited audience.

"The use of theatrical productions as a contribution to the rehabilitation of prisoners is a feature of modern practice in prisons both in this country and in others," says a Home Office statement, "but the production of 'A Sleep of Prisoners' by Christopher Fry at Wormwood Scrubs marks a new departure in that the play is being performed by psychiatric patients in the ward in which they are prisoners, and great care has been taken to ensure that the part each plays is directly connected with his own psychological difficulties.

Rehabilitation

"Several prisoners have commented on the benefit which they have derived from their part in this undertaking, and in at least one instance this benefit has been noted by independent observers.

"The prisoners concerned have no wish to attempt further plays, unless another play can be found which has the depth and general religious and psychological application of 'A Sleep of Prisoners'. It would seem therefore that the underlying motivation here is most certainly not exhibitionistic, but represents a serious contribution to their own rehabilitation and future development."

"Aware of Man's need"

Writing about Christopher Fry, who was a World War II conscientious objector, in a Peace News Series "Men who live peace", Robert Greacen described Fry as not being "an intellectual in the normal sense". He possessed a "deeply intuitive, reflective mind, aware of sin and evil but equally aware of man's need for gaiety and beauty".

The play, Robert Greacen wrote, "shows how four prisoners of war, locked up in a church in enemy territory, attempt to resolve their problems. Violence threatens from without and from within the group itself, for a soldier quarrels with and almost strangles one of his companions.

"In succeeding dreams each prisoner works out a personal response to the *motif* of violence, seen in Old Testament terms. Thus the four prisoners, sleep-walking, re-enact the stories of Cain, and Abel, David and Absalom, Abraham and Isaac, and that of Shedrac, Meshac and Abednego."

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